### The Big Creek Way

Nowhere is the case for free enterprise told more dramatically than at Big Creek, one of the world's greatest hydroelectric developments some 260 miles north of Torrance, high in the picturesque and rugged Sierra Nevada Mountains

There the Southern California Edison Co. has harnessed the waters of the San Joaquin through an ingenious and mighty complex of hydroelectric projects and in so controling this "hardest working water in the world" has made an immeasurable contribution to spectacular growth of Central and Southern California by meeting its staggering needs for electricity.

Unfortunately, there are those apologists for the American way of life in sufficient numbers about us today who look to Washington and theorize only the Federal Government can develop power, or anything for that mat-ter, on such a mammoth scale. Big Creek refutes emphatically the fuzzy contentions of the public power theorists.

Started in 1911 by hard-working and straight-thinking American businessmen of vision and courage, the Big Creek development is the epitome of private iniative and demonstrates conclusively that no effort is too great for private business enterprise.

In the past half century Edison has made an investment of more than \$212 million in providing its customers an always growing supply of electrical service at rates among the nation's lowest.

Big Creek has not cost the taxpayers a single cent. Rather, it has furnished millions of dollars in tax revenues to federal, state, and local governments. And there is a touch of irony in pointing out that today, these same revenues are used in part to espouse the public power concept and to help defray the costs of the burgeoning Federal developments that simply do not do the job as well.

It is never too late-and it cannot be too often-that citizens take a searching look at the ever-encircling arm of Federal aid and question anew whether the job-regardless of scope and nature-cannot be done more efficiently, more economically the American way . . . the Big Creek

## Opinions of Others

Lack of parental interest and discipline starts children on the wrong track . . . Youths of today are basically sound, but like any growing thing must be steered in the right direction .- Norwalk (Conn.) Hour.

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Americans do a lot of beefing about the spendthrifts on Capitol Hill or in their State Houses. But the truth of the matter is we make those legislators spendthrifts even when they don't want to be. We do not award Congressional Service Medals to those who spend their time trying to introduce economy. Nobody ever put up a monument in any town or city square to the stubborn gent who saved a few million during his tenure of office. We called them pinchpennies, tightwads, and burrs on the tail of progress. It is not popular to be an economizer; in fact, in many cases, it's political suicide.—Reynoldsville (Pa.) Star.

A lot of people nowadays make more than they earn and spend more than they make .- Tenino (Wisc.) Independent.

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If fishing requires the same mad pace that our daily routine requires, it provides little recreational value. The best example of successful fishing that we know of is the small boy or man who sits happily dangling a hook from a country bridge or a shady bank. They may not have boats and fine tackle, they may not catch any fish, but their relaxed attitude is right, and they're having fun. The secret of successful fishing is not catching fish, but taking it easy.-ALICE (Texas) News

The fundamental principle of democracy is that the members of the nation have to decide what they want. That seems to be where the trouble comes-too many millions of moderns, debased by a steady diet of violence and fantasy on the screen and air, lack the ability or moral stamina to decide anything .- Webster Groves (Mo.) News-

Norman Thomas, Socialist leader on a California trip: "One of the great challenges of our times is to see how we can diminish bureaucracy rather than increase it-Ferndale (Calif.) Enterprise.

#### Morning Report:

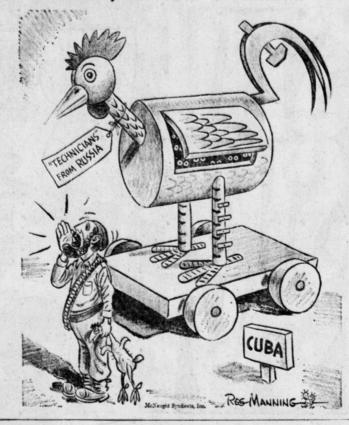
Somebody is going to have to change the "Hers" towel in the White House soon. Not because it's wet but it must be dusty by now.

Everybody is entitled to a vacation. In fact, it's written into many union labor contracts. But I wonder if Jackie has enough seniority. The presidency is considered the toughest job in the world. Jackie apparently considers there is one that is even tougher.

I checked this situation with the one married woman I know quite well. She said it wasn't right for Jackie to stay away that long but she would jump at the chance. I'm sure glad they didn't elect me.

Abe Mellinkoff

#### Nobody Here But Us Chickens



James Dorais

# Federal Gobbledygook Lesson Costs \$16,000

Recently a cotton farmer was fined \$16,000 because, was ined \$10,000 because, through misinterpreting the Department of Agriculture's planting requirements, he planted his rows 96 inches apart instead of 76.

If you think the farmer, who has a degree in economics was pretty stuid.

nomics, was pretty stupid, you should read "Cotton MQ Bulletin 1, Handbook 5-CN (Revision 3)," from which the following quotation is a sam-

"722.2 Definitions, As used in 722.1 to 722.51 and in all forms and documents in con-nections therewith, unless the otherwise requires, the fol-lowing terms shall have the

Quote

We've often heard about

how tough the day is after the night before. We wonder if it could possibly be as bad as the week after vacation.— James D. Colburn, Black-

If you've recently been on a fishing trip, you probably discovered that there are two

periods when fishing is good

context or subject matter

following meanings and mas-culine shall include the feminine and neuter genter and singular shall include the

京 京 京 Why worry about Johnny learning to read if that's what he has to read when he grows up?

But if anyone thinks it is only in America that English is being tortured, how about is being tortured, now about the following report, forward-ed by the British correspond-ent for an Eastern news-paper, of a briefing officer's discussion on the progress of negotiations for Britain's ad-mission to the European Common Market?

"Good evening. As you know, we started today on



—before you get there and after you leave.—Ralph C. Bloom, Stanley, Wisc. Results! Why, man, I have gotten a lot of results. I know several thousand things that won't work.—Thomas A. Edi-

Labor, even the most hum-ble and the most obscure, if it is well done, tends to beau-tify and embellish the world. -Gabrielle D'Annunzio.

All power and happiness are spiritual, and proceed from goodness.—Mary Baker Eddy. ☆ ☆

efficient; power without jus tice is tyranny.—Blaise Pas cal.

No power is strong enough to be lasting if it labors under the weight of fear.—Cicero. It is not possible to found a lasting power upon injus-tice, perjury, and treachery.

The price of power is responsibility for the public good. — Winthrop W. Ald-

Some way or another I can't believe I'm that old. — Amos Alonzo Stagg on 100th birth-

The shame of the Berlin wall is not the Communists'; it is ours. Why let them build it?-Joseph Romer, Colma.

the Category One countries in the denial classification... "We also discussed associa-tion. Once again, it is the same question of modality primarily. And there is still the distinction raised by Part Four and the annex between dependent and independent

"As for nil duties, the Six offered only decalage on most products. For woodpulp, there is agreement on a List G solution and for newsprint we are leaning toward an agreement on tariff quotas under Article 25-3.
"Now to comparable out-

lets. The main new proposal was that the Six offered to permit Britain to apply part of the montant forfeitaire during the transition period, but they still insisted on the principle of digressivity. They had nothing new to offer on the hinge question except the old Article 110 generalities.

"They did suggest, how-ever, that the 1970 precipice would be less painful if there were degressivity in the meanwhile

After that explanation, no one should have any trouble understanding the problems of the Common Market, or any interest in them either.

What we don't understand is what a British briefing of-ficer is doing writing Cotton Bulletins for the U.S. Department of Agriculture

**Guilty to All Charges** Our particular American citizen is accused of being a

This American Pleads

conservative . . . or a super-patriot, as though the words suggested a bubonic plague. If he is an American who

AFTER HOURS By John Morley

wants certain political or so-cial policies restored in ac-cordance with the spirit and intent of the Constitution . . . then he pleads guilty.

If he prefers to fight and

even die to protect this heri-tage . . . then he pleads If he prefers to hold on to

the sovereignty of the U.S.A., instead of turning it over to the U.N. . . . then he pleads

guilty.

If he believes that the word "free" and the words "individual enterprise" must be in sequence . . .then he pleads guilty.

If he believes in the profit

system . . . profit in propor-tion to the gamble, worry, sweat and the risk of failure . . then he pleads guilty.

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If he believes that it is immoral to impose discriminat-ing taxes on the hard-working and frugal so the loafers can get a free ride . . . then he pleads guilty.

If he believes that only the

indignent and the genuinely unfortunate receive public aid . . . and not the connivers who milk the public cow when she isn't looking . . . then be along guilty.

then he pleads guilty.

If he believes that it's wrong for the Federal Government to extend its bureaucracy into the separate states and into competition with and into competition with private business . . . then he

pleads guilty.

If he believes in a solvent America ... in an immediate balancing of the budget and write-off on the public debt ... then he pleads giulty.

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If he believes that certain taxes placed upon the econ-omy in the war emergency, such as taxes on all transportation, telephone, amuse ments, wearing apparel, jewelry, etc., should be removed . . , then he pleads

guilty.

If he believes it is evil to sit around the conference table with Communist dictators and to believe their signatures on disarmament or nucle ar moratoriums are worth the paper written on ... then he pleads guilty. If he believes that short of

an emergency prices should be adjusted on the market place and not by presidential edict . . . then he pleads

If he believes that all monopolies are illegal, but to include labor unions as well . . . then he pleads guilty.

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If he believes that every boy short of funds work his way through college instead getting a Government andout . . . then he pleads

guilty.

If he believes that Federal

aid to education is wrong in principle, wrong in practice, and leads to control of edu-cation . . . then he pleads milty.

guilty.

If he believes in private

then he pleads guilty.

If he believes in the right of every American to equal opportunity, regardless of color, race or creed . . . then he pleads guilty.

Our Man Hoppe

# 'Do You Think I'm a Nut?'

-Art Hoppe

It is good to see the country in agreement. The country agrees we are in peril from either (a) the radical left or (b) the radical right. Personally, I think our gravest danger is (c) the fanatical middle.

The radical left and the radical right are constantly investigated. But who investigates the fanatical middle? Nobody. We clearly need a House American Activities Committee. With televised sessions.

Q. Your name.

A. Middlerode. John B. Middlerode.

Q. Are you a Communist or Anarchist?

A. You think I'm a nut?

Q. Are you a Bircher or ultra-conservative?

A. I said I wasn't a nut. Q. Are you now, or have you ever been a member of

the Middle Wing? A. (proudly) All my life.

Q. What is the present membership of your group? A. Oh, I guess about 96 per cent of the population. We're growing.

Q. And what are your beliefs?

A. Beliefs?

Q. Yes, what do you advocate politically?

A. Oh, I see. Well, I don't know. Things are going pretty good. Lower taxes, maybe. Well, you know.

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Q. Do you vote Republican or Democrat?

A. (shrugging) Sometimes one, sometimes the other. There's not much difference.

Q. Have you a firm position in international affairs? A. Sure. We've got to wipe out Communism. Every-

A. Well, I guess that's up to the Government. That's what we elect them for.

Q. Are you for peace

A. You bet, 100 per cent.

Q. Do you take part in peace demonstrations? A. With all those nuts?

Q. Mr. Middlerode, Arnold Toynbee and other historians agree that nations, after they have achieved their growth, enter a period when citizens become selfcentered and apathetic. And the nation is then in grave danger of declining into senility and impotence. Do you concur?

A. I don't read much.

Q. It would follow that those who care deeply-the radical left and the radical right-are thus our most valuable citizens as they provoke thought and action. Would you agree?

A. (indignantly) You think I'm a nut? That's the trouble with this country, all these nuts running around loose, stirring things up!

Q. Mr. Chairman. I request this witness be cited for contempt of the American dream!

(Flashbulbs pop, cameras whir and chairs are overturned, but loudest are the cries for order. They usually are.)



"According to the paper . . . it's the wettest month on record."

#### ROYCE BRIER

# 'Non-Political' Trips Offer a Neat Paradox

Last month President Kennedy flew to California, visited the San Luis dam site, spoke kindly of Governor Brown, and took a day off in the surf at Santa Monica.

The White House political analysts characterized the Justice without power is in-

analysts characterized the journey as "non-political" and were elated over it. They hope soon to arrange a trip to Chicago, Cleveland and Philadelphia, with a com-bined metropolitan popula-tion of 13 million. The subject is urban renewal, not without its alloy of politics, but urgent enough to impinge on the national welfare.

These "non-political" trips have marked the Presidency for a century, though the press-agentry mood to call them such was not manifest until the past few decades. Even President Washington took a few carriage trips about to check the action.

The general didn't have to fuss about a second term, or unduly about sympathetic congressmen Mr. Lincoln

was too busy for trips, and only left the capital to visit the war fronts.

Grant began taking trains around, and his successors took sleeper jumps to make speeches. T. Roosevelt, Wilson and F. Roosevelt were very mobile, and the coy evasion, "non-political," was a evasion, "non-political" coined. It never fooled any-body, either partisans who greeted a President or those who viewed him coldly,

The reason for this quaint terminology is not hard to understand. The body politic has always thought of politics as a cunning game, a little be-neath the dignity of an hon-est man. This of course is an inherent hypocrisy of a free society, for the very men and women who deplore political activity in others, are themselves political zealots at lo-cal, state and national level.

The highest expression of the political idea is the American Presidency. It is true a President is not expected to engage in ward-heeler tactics,

and the few who have suffered grievously for it. But a President cannot be

a non-political person, as is a British monarch by evolution. Practical politics, the choice of aides to occupy places of power, and the determination of policies to pursue is the very essence of the art and science of government. Here must be a judicious mixture of ideals and pragmatism, for as the bleakly expedient man without ideals is a bad leader, so is the visionary disregardful of expediency. The President of the United

States must embody this dif-ficult and precarious amal-gam. How skillfully he does it is the measure of his suc-cess. So no President can go on a "non-political" journey, or do much of anything "non political," except to romp with the dog or his little daughter on the White House lawn, and there are an awful lot of dog-lovers and childrenlovers going to the polls in